Butte, Mont., Dec. 16.-Cuban sympathizers to

meeting here last night, at which strong resolu-

tions were adopted urging Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba.

PLACE HIM BY GENERAL MARIN.

SPANISH JOURNALS, AUTHORIZED BY THE GOV-

ERNMENT, DENY THE STORIES CONCERN-

LARA HAS A FIERCE FIGHT

WITH THE REBELS.

mands that General Weyler be recalled from

Cuba and replaced by General Marin, General

Maclas, now in command of the troops in the

Canary Islands, succeeding the Marquis of

The Spanish Government has authorized the

publication by the newspapers here of a state-

ment declaring that the rumors that General

ing that the insurgent leader was killed in

Havana, Dec. 16.-The "Diario de la Marina."

in consequence of having received from its New-

York correspondent dispatches giving accounts

of the excitement caused throughout the United

States by the stories of the alleged treacherous manner in which Maceo was done to death,

manner in which Maceo was done to death, prints an energetic protest against the circulation of such reports, which it characterizes as gross falsehoods and insults to Spanish chivairy and honor. In the course of its article the "Diario" comments in scathing terms upon the action of the American newspaper press in which the "Course of the American newspaper press in which the "Course of the American newspaper press in which the "Course of the American newspaper press in which the "Course of the American newspaper press in which the course of the American newspaper press in which the course of the American newspaper press in the course of the course of the American newspaper press in the course of the

MACEO'S DEATH STILL A MYSTERY.

HIS BODY NOT DISCOVERED - MANY CONTRADIC-

TORY STORIES AFLOAT IN HAVANA.

Havana, Dec. 16, via Key West, Fla.-Macco's

leath is still surrounded in mystery. The body

cant that no Cubans have surrendered since the

leader's alleged death, proving either that h will

not affect the revolution or that Macoe is not dead.

a major at Cabezas, Matanzas, telegraphed that Maceo passed near the town with a large force.

Another is that Aguirre has written, under date

couriers have been sent to investigate, but have

Maceo was not easily trapped, and would not ac

cept a flag of truce, even from Ahumada. He knew

ler's statement that Macco crossed the trocha in a boat, and it is said have cabled to Spain protest-

WHERE IS THE LAURADA?

HER CHARTERERS DENY THAT SHE IS BOUND FOR

GIERALTAR AND SAY SHE IS STILL

Valencia, Dec. 16.-A dispatch from Palermo says

that the former Cuban filibustering steamer

Laurada has left that port for Gibraltar, where she

will ship a cargo and proceed for America. Baltimore, Dec. 16.—J. H. Seward & Co., the char-

terers of the Laurada, are inclined to the belief

that the dispatch this morning from Valencia say-

raltar, and, inferentlally, that she would not at-

tempt a landing at Valencia, was inspired by the

same person who caused a cable dispatch to be sent to Seward & Co. last Friday saying that the

United States Government had informed the Consul-

at Valencia "not to permit the Laurada to enter.

"To the best of our knowledge and belief the Laurada is still at Palermo awaiting our orders,"

said R. A. Tucker, of Seward & Co. "Now that w

have cleared up the situation somewhat, through

my call at the State Department yesterday, we

shall, within a day or two, decide as to the future

movement of the Laurada; meanwhile she is lying

"I found when I called at the State Department

yesterday that a cable dispatch which I received last Priday from Valencia to the effect that the United States Government had intervened to prevent the

TO CONCENTRATE AROUND MANILA.

THE NEXT MOVEMENT OF SPANISH TROOPS IN

THE PHILIPPINES-THE REBELS ARE

FAID TO NUMBER 50,000.

London, Dec. 15.-"The Times" will print to-mor-

row a dispatch from Singapore saying that the Spanish troops now stationed on the islands com-posing the Philippine group will be withdrawn and

ncentrated in and about Manila, the capital of

the rebels, according to this dispatch, number

The rebels, according to this dispatch, number 50,000. The deferices of Cavite will also be strengthened. The country is full of sedition, and several soldiers have been shot at Mindanao for mutiny. The European residents of Manila have formed a committee for the protection of their lives and

THE THREE FRIENDS NOT CAUGHT.

at anchor at Palermo.

AT PALERMO.

that Maceo was killed by treach cy.

Many rumors are set affoat in connection with

Spanish troops under Major Cirujeda.

Ahumada as second in command.

Madrid, Dec. 16 .- The "Correo Militar" de-

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Vol I.VI.... No. 18, 295.

PONSERVATIVES IN CONTROL at the Union League Ciub on Friday afternoon, to a REVERSIBLE DIAMOND STORY. SEVEN INCHES OF SNOW.

THE MILLS-MORGAN CUBAN POLICY NOT FAVORED.

COMETHING LIKE THE CAMERON RESOLUTION PREFERRED BY THE FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMITTEE-A SENATOR WHO BE LIEVES MACEO WAS MURDERED

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with all the members present except Senators Lodge, Daniel and Gray, discussed the Cuban question this morning for an hour and a half, and without taking action of any sort adjourned to meet in special session Friday morning. Senators Morgan and Mills advocated the vigorous resolutions introduced by them, but it was apparent that the committee was not prepared to follow such radical leaders. The drift of the discussion showed that possibly a majority of the committee might ultimately be persuaded to report a resolution patterned after that of Senator Cameron. This resolution recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba by the United States, and declares that this Government should use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring the war between Spain and Cuba

The wording of this resolution does not appear to be altogether satisfactory, but how best to frame it the committee was unable this morning to decide. Even this resolution is fraught with grave results, for, as one leading member of the committee said after the committee adjourned, the mere recognition of the independence of Cuba means a diplomatic rupture with Spain, if indeed it does not lead to more serious

No definite conclusion was reached, but members expressed the hope that within a few days the committee will be able to meet on common ground. The fact that the committee will meet in special session Friday, instead of letting the matter go over until the regular meeting next sday, is accepted as a favorable sign by the friends of Cuba. No outsiders were present. Senator Cameron expects to have his resolution favorably acted upon by the committee on Friday, and if this is done it will be called up promptly after the holiday recess.

One preminent, conservative Senator, discussing the matter after the meeting, said: "I should like to see more explicit denials from Spain of the alleged treachery accompanying Maceo's The Duke of Tetuan, Weyler and the death. The Duke of Tetuan, Weyler and Spanish Minister will assert that Macco died in loyal fight, whatever that phrase may mean in American-Spanish. Of course, he died fighting, as any brave man would when trapped into an ambuscade; just as Custer died at Little Big Horn. But how did he get into the ambuscade? I want an explicit statement from Marquis Ahumada tha he did not, in collusion with Maceo's physician (the only man of Macco's staff who miraculously escaped slaughter), induce Maceo to cross the trocha, and perhaps give him a safe-conduct to do so on the pretext of meeting him for a parley. The fact that the Cuban revolutionists recovered Maceo's body, even if true, proves nothing. According to the official Spanish account, Cirujeda was in possession of Maceo's slik underwear and his fewelry. What were the Cubans doing meanwhile? Until I hear some authentic and substantial evidence to the contrary, I shall continue to believe that Maceo was lured into an ambuscade under a flag of truce and was then shot down; and that his compatriots, attracted by the sound of the firing, came up in force and rescued his body. I want to beau from Alumada a stater he authentied this dector to propose a parley, or whether he knew of or tacitly sanctioned any such plan." Spanish Minister will assert that Macco died

AID AND CHEER FOR CUBA. AMERICANS ORGANIZING TO FIGHT AND WORK

St. Paul, Dec. 16.-A subscription list has been started among the physicians of St. Paul for the purpose of buying medical supplies for the sick and irpose of buying medical supplies for the sick and ounded in Cuba. It is intended to send the supplies by way of Tampa, Fla., to the camps and towns of the patriots. If the Spanish Government interferes, an appeal will be made to the President of the United States for the safe conduct of the expedition. The story that comes from Cuba to persons in this city is that there are 65,000 sick people in Cuba, many of them members of families of the insurgents.

astic mass-meeting at the Courthouse last night, called by Mayor Simrali, to take action regarding the Cuban revolution. After the meeting adjourned a Spanish flag was burned on the Courthouse step Captain Longmire, of Company E. State Guard, informed the meeting that he had forty men ready to go to Cuba at twenty-four hours' notice.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Dec. 16.-A military company of sixty Cuban sympathizers has been formed here. including several members of the Ohio National Guard and five veterans from the first company or volunteers organized in Ohio under Lincoln's first call for troops. A regiment will be recruited in this

County.

Omaha, Dec. 16.—For about two weeks agents of the Cuban Junta have been soliciting subscript o. s and recruits along the railway lines in this State, particularly on the Union Pacific. Few calistments ling that the Laurada had left Palermo for Gibare known to have been made up to the reported assassination of Macco, but the dispatches giving details of that affair have had noticeable effect, and last night's reports indicate that the agents are meeting with better success. At South Omaha they are at work among the cowboys who come in from the western ranges, and among the train crews. The report is current that twenty men have enlisted, some of whom have already started for the South. The Cuban agents are also buying horses in this market.

syntathizers was held in this city last night, and twenty volunteers were enrolled, among them veterans of both the Union and the Confederate armiss. General Weyler was hanged in effigy on a telephone pole at Fourteenth and Main sts. The effigy still swings in the wind. The Bimetallic Leave passed strong resolutions of sympathy for the Cuban cause last night.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 16.-A dozen students of the Kansas Medical College here have informed the Cuban Junta in New-York that they are ready to

take the field at any time as surgeons for the in-surgents.

Denver, Dec. 16.—The Cuban war feeling in this State is strong. Many of the soldiers who have been on duty at Leadville profess engerness to en-

States Government had intervened to prevent the Laurada from entering that port was bogus, or had been based on a misconception of facts. I was informed at the outset that we had no Consul at Valencia, and he, therefore, could not have been advised to keep the Laurada out.

"Then I asked what action the United States Government would take if we sent the Laurada to Valencia and she should be troubled. I was told that the Government would family the same with all the protection which would family the same with all the protection which would family the same with all the protection. protection which would be given to any vessel under our flag.

At Valencia the United States is represented by a Consider agent, who no donot is a Spanish subject, and Mr. Tucker is inclined to believe that this agent and Mr. Tucker is inclined to believe that this agent and Mr. Tucker of Mr. Seward's house, he believing it to be correct.

"I am also inclined to believe that the agent at Valencia composted the story told our representative," added Mr. Tucker, "with a view of keeping the Laurada away from Spain. I shall telegraph our representative, and if our fruit can be loaded we shall send the Laurada to Valencia at once. The matter cannot be determined until we hear from him." list, and some have been enrolled. An offer of Winchesters and ammunition was made to-day for the equipment of Colorado troops. Denison, Tex., Dec. 16.-Mass-recetings are being

held all over Northern Texas in sympathy with The war spirit is rampant. Colonel I. M. Standifor, of Governor Culberson's staff, says that in case of war with Spain Texas could put 50,000 men in the Seid inside of thirty days.
Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 16.—Governor Holcomb to-day made with the second second

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 16.—Governor Holcomb to-day made public his attitude concerning the Cuban insurgents and the alleged assassination of General Macco. He said: "The belligerent rights of Cuban revolutionists should have been recognized by our National Government. Their valiant fight, so long National Government. Their valiant fight, so long continued, to free themseives from the yoke of European oppression entities them to the sympathy of every American." The Governor declared that in the event of war with a foreign nation Nebraska could furnish 1,250 deilled and organized troops, and that 20,000 Nebraskens stood ready to defend the country's honor.

St. Louis, Dec. 16 -- The enlistment of recruits and the solicitation of funds to assist the Cabans continue here unabated, and are carried on without attempt at concealment. United States District-Attorney Anthony to-day felt called upon to interfere. Sefor Ramon Aquabella, the active Cuban syent here, received a note from the District-Attorney calling the former's attention to the Neutrality low, Julius Von Gerste and W. C. Carter, revolutionary agents, have been quietly picking up men and shipping them to New-Orleans. A company started for that city yesterday, accompanied by Cerelius Knott, a chemist, and J. L. Goodner, a Cerelius Knott, a chemist, and J. L. Goodner, a Cerelius Knott, a chemist, and J. L. Goodner, a Cerelius Knott, a chemist, and J. L. Goodner, a Cerelius Roott, a chemist, and J. L. Goodner, a Cerelius Roott, a chemist, and J. L. Goodner, a Cerelius and that he would pick up 300 more on his way down to New-Orleans. Preference is given to veterans of the British and German armies not clizens of this country.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Chairman, Cregin of the local and the solicitation of funds to assist the Cubana

ban Relief Committee decided to-day, after a aference with his associates, to call a general wing of the committee of 100 prominent citizens

THE "CORREO MILITAR" WOULD RE- Miss Osborne has been receiving letters from some

in favor of the contingency of Congressional action in favor of the Cubans. Mr. Cragin estimates the number of young men who have applied for enlistment in the Cuban army from this city at 5:0. In the last few days there has been a large increase. The committee is not receiving any applications, because the laws forbid such allistments, but it is well known that there is almost daily an exodus of men in small bodies, so that no attention has been attracted. Members of the Chicago regiments of the National Guard are anxious to help the Cubans as soon as beligerent rights are accorded. THIS TIME THE AFFLICTED ACTRESS AC. A FIERCE STORM SWEEPS OVER THE QUIRED THE GEMS INSTEAD OF LOSING THEM.

tresses have diamonds thrust upon them. Some-body is trying to force diamonds upon Miss Merri Osborne, of the company playing "Jack and the Harrowing as the story is and crucias it is to ack an actress to take diamonds that she does not want, it is, from a news point of view, a refreshing change from the hitherto uninterrupted stream WEYLER'S RECALL DEMANDED of stories of actresses losing diamonds that they Since she began playing at the Casino, it appears,

inknown person-"mash letters," as they are com-

y called among the people of the stage had no use for them, but she could not send them a fancy for that sort of thing, as Miss Osberne, it appears, has not.

It was a pin, of elaborate design, with a diamond and an emerald, each a trifle smaller than a robin's egg, and a good many smaller diamonds. It apparently came from the same person who sent the letters, but there was still no way to tell who the person was. All that Miss Osborne knew about it was that she did not want it, so she sent it down to the box office, to be put in the safe, and an advertisement was published to the effect that the person who sent it could have it again by coming after it. It is said at the box office, however, that the person who gets it will have first to give a more minute description of it than the one given here. Most theatres do not employ special fool-killers, because to do so would cut down the receipts of the house.

Macco was murdered, by poisen or in any other manner, are baseless and ridiculous, and assert- STORY OF WESLEYAN HAZING DENIED.

fortuitous encounter between the rebels and the THE ONLY ACTION TAKEN BY THE FACULTY HAS BEEN TO FIND OUT WHO CONCOCTED THE SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

Middletown, Conn., Dec. 16 (Special) -Wesleyan students are incensed at the highly sensational reports of their initiations which were printed in New-York to-day. Not one of the men mentioned suffered any severe treatment. They were in their classes and at the gymnasium the following day. No one was dropped into water burrels, and as to being suspended from the old bridge, not a single man in either initiation was within a hundred yards of this place. The only action taken by the faculty has been to find out who sent this report, with the express intention of expelling him if a studied

EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF THE STARLIGHT.

A LAMP EXPLOSION, A COLORED STOWAWAY AND A CRAZY COOK RELIEVED THE MONOTONY

printing "succ lies."

Colone; Lara has had an engagement with the combine! parties of insurgents under Mayia, Rodriguez and other leaders, who occupied strong positions in the Oliver Hills near Placetas. The troops made an attack upon the rebel positions, which were stoutly defended. The fighting lasted three hours, when the insurgents were dislodged and dispersed, leaving twenty-four of their dearl upon the field, including five chiefs. The troops had one captain and twelve privates wounded. There was enough novelty in the trip of the British

Swansea a gasoline lamp exploded on board, nearly has not been discovered, and no further proofs have been address except the official statement. from hiding in coalbunkers or as a physical characblacker from having passed the time since borhood in which the engagement occurred, dis- left port in hiding behind the engines and in the coal. He was a stowaway, by name Abraham Ni tory evidence. He now says the knife capt- son, belonging in Norfolk, Va., he told the captain, The Cubans consider it significant that the objects

work and brought him along.
Only a few days passed before the stowaway was fighting with one of the sailors. He came out few more days passed without any unusual occurence. Then the colored cook, William Reed,

boat, and it is said have cabled to Spain protesting. The Minister laid the fact before the Cabinet meeting. The relation of the naval and military authorities are strained.

It is said that important encounters have occurred in Pinna del Rie and Matanzas, but the details are suppressed. In fact, the Government is trying to convince the public that the rebel ranks are demoralized since Macco's alleged death and shirk fights. On the contrary, the rebels are displaying more activity, even in the vicinity of the city, where outposis are fired on nightly. The same happens at Gunabacoa and other surrounding towns.

OTHE SUN DO MOVE."

A DISCIPLE OF JASPER, ARMED WITH THE BIBLE AND HIS OWN DREESISTIBLE LOGIC, COMBATS THE THEORIES OF THE ASTRONOMERS.

The traditions of actronomy were shok in way lown to their roots last night by a lecture which Samuel Miller, of Columbia, N. V., delivered before a small but deeply impressed audience in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, in East Twentysecond-st. In a circular letter he had previously annonneed his intention of disproving the fallacy, so obstinately by generations of unenlightened men, that the motion of the sun is an optical illusion. His subject was "The Bible versus Copernicus" and his armor was a copy of the Scriptures and his own per-suasive eloquence. He will talk on "Nature versus Copernicus" to-night, with the aid of some formidable home-made apparatus, which is still further t disprove the pernicious theory of a solar centre, and will then charge an admission fee of 50 cents.

found it occupied by several rows of inviling chairs, the apparatus aircady mentioned and a pitcher of ice water, which was not molested. The circular describes the apparatus as being of "unfore design.

The reporter cannot improve on this definition.

After a few minutes the janitor and a small boy entered cautiously. The faultor remarked that it was past 8, and the figure of Mr. Miller emerged, elad in black, from the ante-room door, and ascended the platform. "This is what we might call a small audience," said he, beginning his remarks, like a true logician, with a statement of undentable fact. "But I remember one occasion when I de-livered a scientific lecture before a very small audience that represented the wealth of intellect in

livered a scientific lecture before a very small audience that represented the wealth of intellect in that place. I assume that this is the case tonight." No one ventured to say him may.

At this point the janitor disappeared, the small hoy sat down in the rear of the room, and Mr. Miller launched into his subject. Three inquiring strangers thrust their heads through the door a little later, and, attracted by the speaker's earnest woods and gestures, and concluding that it was safe to enter, slipped noiselessly in and hid themselves among the andience.

Mr. Miller began by stating that the thought of combating the lore of centuries weighed his courage down like lead, but that, supported by the inspired Word, he would undertake the task. He read at length from the first chapter of Genesis, and called attention to the fact that while the "proud science of astronomy" said the carth revolved about the sun, the fibble account distinctly implied that this planet was the centre about which the sun, muon and stars revolved. Not content with this demonstration, he proceeded still fursher. He read pustages from the Psalme, from Job, Joshua, Amos and Isaiah, all supporting the truth of his belief, one of them, in fact, distinctly stating that in a certain instance the sun "went down." He graphically described Joshua's success in making the sin stand still, and remarked most impressively that the patriarchs waiked much closer to God than modern men, and they believed the sun moved. He also asserted that the Flood was caused by water foreign to this world and descending from the "firmament," "Could the earth be drowned in its own waters" he demanded. "You might as well say that you could seize a man by his coatcolar and stretch his height to the moon!"

Toward the end of his convincing tideress Mr. Miller wheeled out a disk of orange cloth (in front

man by his coateonar and stretch his height to the moon!"

Toward the end of his convincing address Mr. Miller wheel dout a disk of orange cloth din front of a hand-painted picture of the sun, moon, stars and earth), which he said was just 2 feet 1 inch in diameter. He then affixed a biack disk, about an inch in its diameter, to its surface. "This," said ne, "represents the proportion in size that the astronomers tell us exists between the earth and the sun. The great sun to light this little speck! Seek, oh, ye modern men, for more light and less sun."

THE THREE FRIENDS NOT CAUGHT.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 16.—The United States cruisers Newark and Raleigh arrived here this moraing from an unsuccessful chase after the alleged flitbusterer Three Friends.

Christmas suits boys and girls, men and women—so does Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. Dealers, or Waterman's, 157 Broadway, N. Y.—(Advt.)

Seek, oh, ye modern men, for more light and less sun."

The iscture closed with a brief defence of the Scriptures the speaker and quoted, and the audience thoughtfully dispersed to consider the world-induces of Galileo and the gross folly of Copernicus. Mr. Miller is a farmer and machinist, who was the money to make his outfit and deliver his lectures by working for \$150 a day. He feels, however, that if he can disseminate the truth he is defending he will be .mply repaid.

CITY AND HARBOR.

TRAVEL ABOUT THE CUTY MADE DIFFICULT

-BUNDREDS OF CARTS AND MEN PUT TO WORK-CLEARER WEATHER PROMISED

Real winter weather came yesterday with a Christmas, and with a hurricane that recalled to and will hold office under this appointment until minds of many New-Yorkers the dangerous blizzard of March, 1888. The wind had freshened to a gale on Tuesday evening, and it continued to increase in violence in the night. In the early hours of yesterday morning people were aroused by the slamming of window shutters and the beating of the snow and sleet against the window At Jaybreak the city was covered with a

All the forenoon the snowfall continued without abatement, while the force of the wind diminished so slowly that few persons felt the change. While the storm was not accompanied by the intense cold that prevailed at the time of the great blizzard, the thermometer marked the temperature below the freezing point. People who went out into the storm protected themselves with their warmest wraps. Men donned their heaviest ulsters, put on "arctic" overshoes and wrapped comforters about their necks and

rapidly in the hurricane.

ears before they left their homes, Although there were many stay-at-homes, the travel in the city was heavy, particularly on the elevated trains and on the cable-cars. Horsecars were drawn by four-horse teams and went slower than usual. Snow-ploughs and sweepers went over the car-tracks at frequent intervals. Sidewalks and crossings were covered with snow. tect their faces in the storm. Hats were blown from the heads of the wearers unless they were held on tightly. Everywhere men and women were seen stargering under the face of the

wind, and many fell on the slippery walks. Travel between New-York and Brooklyn by way of the Bridge was slower and more exasperiting than usual because the electrical motive power had given out on Tuesday evening and the trains had to be piloted by locomotives yesterday morning. Few persons were courageous enough to try walking across the Bridge in the

vas able to predict a cessation of the snowstorm before the end of the day and give a prediction for fair weather to-day. He said the storm was more dangerous on the ocean than on land. It started on Monday morning in the lower Mississipp! Valley and was central on Tuesday over to the east of this city early yesterday morning, and the wind here shifted from the northeast to the wind was recorded. It was blowing then at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour, a regular hurricane rate. Mr. Dunn said that out on the ocean the wind probably was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It was blowing at the rate of from thirty-six to forty-three miles an hour in this city during the day, and gradually decreasing in force. Mr. Dunn said that the force of the wind would continue to decrease in

WHEN THE SNOWFALL CEASED.

The actual snowfall ceased in the city at 3:30 p. m., although much snow continued to be blown from the housetops. At 3:20 p. m. seven inches of snow had fallen. The temperature in the city had ranged from 20 degrees in the morning to 27 degrees in the afternoon. "It will be warmer by Friday. There is a promise of plenty of slush in the streets unless the snow can be removed before the end of the week."

Considerable delay in the delivery of the mails in the city was caused by the storm. Postmaster Dayton said in the afternoon that the most important delay carly in the day was on the Eric Railroad, the mail trains on that road being delayed several hours. There was also a delay in the mail coming over the New-York Central in the forenoon, and later in the day the mail trains on all the lines were delayed. In the city the mail wagons were not able to make trips between the General Postoffice and the branch stations on time, and more delay in the distributton of the mails in the city was caused by

the blocking of the delivery wagons. The telegraph and telephone companies reported that their lines were not much affected by the storm, and that communications were not

The Incoming trains on the New-York Central Railread, and the roads running out through New-England that come into the Grand Central Station all brought in reports of rough weather out in the country. The trains, as they crept into the station, looked much like great snow mountains themselves.

No accidents were reported. The engineers said they had to slow up at times, owing to the difficulty in seeing signals through the blur of snow, but that the delay was not of great

The snowstorm was one of the most severe that have occurred since Colonel Waring became Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and he said yesterday that there would be trouble in removing the fall from the streets, because the storm had come at the beginning of winter and there was little hope for a thaw. Employes of the Street Cleaning Department could do little effective work while the storm was in progress. but the men in white uniforms were busy nearly all day trying to keep the crossings in a passable

CLEANING THE STREETS.

G. R. Furman, the contractor who is to remove the snow from the streets this winter and get 42 cents a cubic yard for the work, had a number of carts on duty before noon. In the afternoon he was making preparations to set 2,000 men at work in the evening, and he said the men would be kept at their shovels and brooms all night, sweeping and piling the snow into heaps and putting snow into carts.

It was being carted away from lower Broadway and from Park Row, Fulton, Barclay, Cortlandt, Liberty and Wail star rapidly last night. and there were large squads of men busy heaping up the snow in the Bowery and in a number of the streets uptown. The weather had moderated so as to make the work comfortable for the men employed. In addition to ordinary carts there were many express and venders' wagons employed in the work of moving the snow from the streets to the rivers.

Colonel Waring arranged to have foremen of the Street Cleaning Department overlook the work of removing the snow and keep track of the number of loads dumped into the rivers from the contractor's carts. ON THE RIVERS AND HARBOR.

River and harbor navigation was practically at a standstill in the morning. The wind swept over the New-York waters at the rate of from forty to sixty miles an hour, and the atmosphere was thick with blinding snow. The small-sized blizzard tied boats up inside and made even the

Continued on Third Page.

MR. OLCOTT APPOINTED.

COLONEL FELLOWS'S TERM.

Still have diamonds, but comparatively few ne- STEAMERS, PERRIES AND TRAINS DELAYED AND HIS INDORSERS INCLUDE MANY MEN PROMINENT A BRIEF RESURRECTION IN THE SENATE CON-IN POLITICS AND BUSINESS IN THIS CITY

stalled.

Albany, Dec. 16. Governor Morton to-day appointed William M K. Olcott as District-Attorney of New-York County in the place made vacant by the death of Colonel John R. Fellows. The salaried places attached to this office agsnowstorm large enough to insure a white gregate \$178,000. Mr. Olcott is a Republican January 1, 1898, when his successor, to be chosen at the general election next fall, will be in-

Mr. Olcott's appointment is made upon the commendations of Supreme Court Justices Barrett, Lawrence, Ingraham, Gildersleeve and Truax, of New-York, and Smith, of Elmira; Mayor W. L. Strong, ex-Mayor Grace, T. C. Platt, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Theodore white mantle and the snow was sifting down osevelt, Avery D. Andrews, ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt, Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, General Alexander S. Webb, Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, Charles W. Hackett, Edward M. Shepard, Joseph H. Choate, Cornelius N. Bliss, sixteen members of Congress, Alexander E. Orr, a petition of the Republican County Organization of New-York signed by Edward Lauterbach, and the representatives of twenty-nine Assembly districts, a petition signed by thirteen members of the New-York City Board of Aldermen, Francis Lynde Stetson, F. G. Gedney, Meyer S. Isaacs, State Senator John Ford, the Rev. Wilton rie Smith, E. Ellery Anderson, General Henry Tremain and many prominent persons and

Governor Morton started for New-York City at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon.

Alderman Olcott received a telegram from Albany Frank S. Witherbee to Governor-elect Black, anicing his appointment as District-Attorney of New-York, to sucreed Colonel Fellows.

The newly appointed officer was asked after the dinner to outline his policy for reorganizing the District-Attorney's office. He replied that it would be impossible for him to tell what changes he

"Whatever I may conclude to do in that way," he said, "must be preceded by a thorough examination into the affairs of the office. This will take some time, and I must familiarize myself with the routine of the office and the duties expected from the various assistants before undertaking so im portant a task as a reorganization. I can say nothing as yet about the policy I shall pursue relating to appoin ments, except that my aim shall be to make the District-Attorney's office as efficient and complete in the prosecution of crime as I am

Common Council, representing the XXIIId Dis Aldermen as a body. It has been intimated that the point, and will choose whoever Mr. Olco may name. A number of Tammany Aldermen sald yesterday that they knew nothing of such an arnt, and it was intimated that their course governed entirely by Mr. Olcott's willingness to cetain in the District-Attorney's office Tan many subordinates in whom the Aldermen are interested. Plowdon Stevens, of No. 150 Ninety-ninth-st., a well-known Republican in Mr. Olcott's constituency, has been spoken of as the new District-Attorney's possible choice for Alderman in his stead. Friends of Mr. Olcott said yesterday that no fears need be entertained that he would make any improper terms with Tammany Hall regarding the retention of Wigwamites in the District-Attorney's office in order to secure the naming of his successor. Mr. Olcott realizes, they added, that it was for more important to secure honest, faithful and competent subordinates in his new office than to get the right kind of a successor in the Board of Aldermen.

The Tammany men expect to control the appointment of the chairman of the Finance Committee, which has been held by Mr. Olcott since January, 1855, and made him a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and to confer the honor upon Alderman John T. Oakley, the Tammany Hall leader of the Board.

Mr. Olcott will probable receive the official notice of his appointment to-day, and will take the oath of office and enter upon his duties without delay. Olcott's constituency, has been spoken of as

SIX MINERS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A TRAGEDY IN THE HOLY CROSS WHERE A RICH VEIN WAS BEING WORKED.

Red Cliff, Cel., Dec. 16 .- A terrible accident occurred late this afternoon in a tunnel in the Holy Cross Mine. A rich strike was made recently, and the company has been pushing the development of the new vein. Six men were at work in the tunnel this afternoon. A heavy blast was put in, which tere down a great quantity of earth and store, and the men were crushed to death.

The mine is sixteen miles from this place, and the courier who brought the news of the disaster could not give the names of the dead.

HELENA BANKERS ARRESTED.

E. D. EDGERTON AND GEORGE H. HILL, OF THE FIRST NATIONAL, INDICTED.

Helena Mont., Dec. 16.-The United States Grand Jury this morning returned four indictments against officers of the First National Bank, growing out of its recent failure. Two indictments are against E. D. Edgerton, manager and vice-president, and now receiver of the institution, charging him with making false entries to the Controller of the Currency relative to amounts alleged to be due from other banks, misapplying funds and making unlawful payments with bank funds. The other indictments are jointly against Edgerton and George II. Hill, assistant cashler. Both men were arrested on bench warrants.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN MINNEAPOLIS.

THE GRAND JURY ON THE TRACK OF A LARGE

Minneapolis, Dec. 16.-Judge Pond, of the District Court, this morning in charging the Grand Jury directed its attention to the alleged maifeasance of City Clerk Haney, now absent, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued. He also told the Grand Jury to inquire into the alleged corruption in the

"We all know," he said, "that Aldermen receive a salary of only \$500 a year, devoting their entire time to the city, and yet they manage to wear lothes and live in better style than most other people could with much larger incomes. I leave you to understand, if you can, how they can do it." The Court also reminded the jury that it was a

The Court also reminded the jury that it was a common rumor that there had been corruption in the School Board. Even the courts, he said, were being disgraced by open rumors of bribery and tampering with witnesses and jurors. The jury was also instructed that it must examine into the rumors of straw bonds given by officials.

The Judge this afternoon informed the Grand Jury that he had been informed that it had already been tampered with by persons who are in danger of indictment.

A HATFIELD LEGALLY EXECUTED.

Sneedville, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Maired Hatfield, a relative of the notorious Hatfields of Kentucky and West Virginia, was hanged here to-day. With a woman named itaney Jordan, he waylaid and killed Jonas Trail, a dealer in flifelt whiskey, on March 25. The woman helped Hatfield to rob his victim. Hatfield was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The was found guilty of indirect in the first begree. He don't have a some was not known to be connected with the crime until the confession of Hatfield, made just before he was baptized last Sonday. His wife and a man named Charles Collins were also named as helping to pian the murder. This was the first legal execution in the history of Hancock County, which has been the the murder. This was thistory of Hancock Concerns of many murders.

CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING A BANK. Charleston, S. C., Dec. 16.-J. Fred Lillenthal and August Bequest, former officials of the Ger-man-American Trust and Savings Bank, were ar-rested here to-day, charged with conspiracy to defraud that institution last May. Both walved preliminary examination and gave bond in the sum of \$1,600. Other cases are pending against them on similar charges.

THE 12 O'CLOCK noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 p. m. 5 hours and 40 minutes.—(Advt.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DINGLEY BILL DEAD.

TO BE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TO FILL OUT FORMALLY ABANDONED BY THE REPUB-LICAN MANAGERS.

OF ATTEMPTING TARIFF LEGISLATION

AT THIS SEESION-A GENERAL PO-

LITICAL DEBATE STARTED

BY MR. VEST. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

Washington, Dec. 16.-The so-called Dingles bill was resurrected in the Senate this after noon long enough to serve as the pretext for a consent of the leaders of all the varied party groups in the deliberative branch, formally and definitely consigned to legislative limbo. Mr. Vest was the intruder who to-day invaded the "tomb of the Capulets," to borrow one of his own favorite and rather shopworn quotations. But he was ably seconded in his efforts by Mr Allen, of Nebraska, who had already gained some notoriety as a resurrectionist by his motion to push the consideration of the dead emergency measure a week or ten days ago. Mr. Vest made an elaborate attack on the original Dingley bill, which met its fate in the Senate Committee on and on the general attitude of the Republicans in both branches toward tariff legislation. His criticisms provoked answers from Senators Al-

Mr. Allen, who got the floor in the middle of the controversy, renewed his taunt of last week that the Republican side did not care to try to pass the original House bill and was not sincere in supporting motions looking to the serious ssion. This insinuation was further elaborated by Senator Teller, who, however, boldly confessed that the Republican party was in an absolute minority in the Senate and could not pos sibly hope to pass any tariff legislation before March 4. The Colorado Senator declared that the Dingley bill could not command his support, and thus inferentially disclosed the attitude of the bolting silver Republicans toward the origi nal House bill.

drich, Sherman and Frye, and a running debate

was precipitated which consumed the entire

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Gorman, for the Democratic side, announced with equal frankness that the passage of the Dingley bill or any similar emergency measure at this session would be resolutely op posed by the Democratic leaders, and said that in his opinion it was only a foolish and dangerous waste of time to talk about tariff legislation in this Congress. The Democratic side would insist that the settlement of the tariff question be postponed until after March 4, when the party victorious at the last election should come into full power and accept full responsiaction. In the next Congress no attempt to obstruct a tariff measure would be made; all that the Democratic managers in the Senate would demand would be due opportunity to consider the new bill and discuss its details with deliberation

No Administration Democrat could be drawn into expressing a view on the advisability of passing the Dingley bill; but the President's Message had already made sufficiently clear the purpose of his followers to oppose during his term of office the enactment of any additional legislation for the relief of the revenues. The regular Democrats, the Administration Demo-Senators having all practically gone on record in opposition to the Dingley bill, its Republican friends saw no use in attempting to urge or even favor negatively its further consideration, Finance Committee, announced, after consulta-tion with Mr. Morrill, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Platt and Mr. Wolcott, that the committee would ac-cept the situation and call the bill dead for the session beyond hope of resurrection.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) called up Mr. Allen's resolution of last week for the consideration of the Ding-ley bill, and addressed the Senate. He characterized that bill as one of the most extraordinary ever introduced into Congress. It was extraordinary not and inception. The Administration, protesting that there was no deficit in the Treasury, had suggested the necessity of some legislation looking to relief Representatives had proceeded to the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill, for which there had been no administrative demand, but which, on the con-It had not been asked for by the wool interest or by the fron interest.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), to whose views and statements in regard to duty on tin plate Mr. Vest had alluded, declared that the rates now existing under the so-called Wilson-Gorman bill were more protective on the whole fron and steel schedule than they had been under the McKinley act, when passed, owing to the changes in business which had since taken place.

Mr. Vest reminded Mr. Aldrich that that Senator had insisted on a duty of 22-10 cents a pound on tin plate in the McKinley act, and had opposed the reduction of that rate by one cent a pound in the Wilson bill. But under that reduced rate the domestic production of tin plate had increased enormously and the price of tin plate had fallen very much. He had read the other day an interview at Canton, Ohio, in which the President-elect had ac-counted for the increased production and the reduced prices by ascribing it to the use of natural oil for fuel in Indiana. The fact was, however, that out of seventy-seven new tin plate factories in the United States there were only five in Indiana. These facts, Mr. Vest asserted, could not be answered except by an acknowledgment on the part of the Senator from Rhode Island and his associates that the enormous duties in the McKinley act were not necessary to the domestic manufact-

As to the Dingley bill, Mr. Vest declared that it was clearly impossible of administration. The "horizontal" bill of 1894 had been simplicity itself compared with it. The Dingley bill re-enacted the McKinley act, and in order to determine a rate of duty under it, it would be necessary to consult not only the new bill but the Wilson act and the Mc-Kinley act and the market prices.

Mr. Vest turned his attention to the wool ques-

ures of the United States.

tion and quoted wool manufacturers as saying that even with free raw wool and under the duties in the Wilson act no importation of foreign wool len goods could take place. The rates were pracwhom he termed "the shepherd king of Ohio," as saying that the enormous duty imposed on raw wool by the McKinley act had not benefited the

wool growers of the United States. Referring to the late election, Mr. Vest said that the people had been told that if Mr. McKinley were elected prosperity would shine upon the country and confidence would be restored. Had prosperity, he asked, come? Had confidence been restored? It had been restored, and what was the result? The people were buying neither domestic nor foreign goods. Did Senators expect that by increasing tariff rates more money would be put into the pockets of the people? Did Senators expect that they would give to the people greater ability

to buy by increasing their taxes? KEEPING UP THE FIGHT FOR SILVER. Speaking of Secretary Carlisle's estimate of the amount of money in circulation, Mr. Vest characterized it as a "moss-grown lie," and he declared that the only relief which could be given to

the country—as much as it might be derided, or as much as he might be charged with being a lunation and anarchist and repudiator—was to give more money to the country. "No country," he continued emphatically, "can be prosperous with an increas-